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THE CHEROKEE CASE.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case is represented, in some of the administration papers, as a sanction of the pretensions and conduct of Georgia with regard to the Cherokees and their territory. Here is gross error. The Court did not mean to give confirmation or countenance to Georgia. They merely declare that they have not the power to interfere in the manner required on the part of the Indians.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We trust that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Cherokee Nation against Georgia, will be universally acquiesced in. It will set the question forever at rest, and may perhaps, upon the whole, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Indians. It will place their relations to the United States upon a sure footing, and give a definite and fixed character to their claims to national sovereignty.—*Fredericktown Examiner.*

REMARKS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON THE ABOVE.

The statement of the National Gazette that, in the decision of the Supreme Court on the motion on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, the Court merely decided that it has not the power to interfere *in the manner required*, is entirely correct. A different impression, however, seems to have been received by the people, and the notion *generally* entertained of the effect of that decision appears to us to be not very definite. This is not at all surprising to those who have not before them the opinion of the Court, which discusses the whole merit of the legal question As it will be some time before that opinion is published, perhaps our readers may not be displeased with such a view of the question as, by light reflected by the opinion of the Court, has presented itself to us. We do not pretend, of course, to give the reasoning of the Court, but to disclose the leading considerations which produce conviction in our mind of the correctness of the conclusion to which it arrived.

First, then, we must look at the case, as it came before the Court, without regard to moral or philanthropic or equitable considerations connected with it. We are not even to inquire, in considering the decision of the Court, whether the Indians have been wronged by the legislation of Georgia, or by the acquiescence of the General Government in that legislation. Of course, then, we are not to inquire whether the alleged wrongs of the Cherokees require redress. There is a *preliminary* question which requires to be settled—the question of the right of the Supreme Court to exercise *original jurisdiction* in the case. If it has not that right, then no matter was presented for it to act upon, and it could not grant the injunction prayed for.

The 2d section of the 3d article of the Constitution declares that *"the Judicial power shall extend,"* among other cases enumerated, *"to controversies between a State,* or the citizens thereof, *and foreign States,* citizens or subjects." The same section goes on to declare that *"in all cases in which a* STATE *shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have* ORIGINAL JURISDICTION." If the Cherokee Nation, therefore, be a *foreign* State, in the sense of the Constitution, then the Supreme Court has *original jurisdiction* of such a case as that presented by the Cherokees, as contended by their bill, and by the arguments of their Counsel before the Supreme Court. If the Cherokee Nation be not a foreign power in the meaning of the Constitution, then the Court has not jurisdiction of the case sought to be made before it. The Court decided that the Indian Nations within the limits of the United States are *not* "foreign States," and therefore refused to grant the writ of injunction. The reasons for this decision are drawn from the views of the Constitution, from the course of our legislation, from the nature of our treaties and intercourse with the Indians, and from the laws and usages of nations.

The first of these illustrations, without going further, appears to us to be conclusive. In what language, for example, does the Constitution of the U. States (the paramount rule for the government of the Courts,) speak of the Indian nations and tribes, when it speaks of them at all? Let us examine that point.

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."—*Constitution U. S. Art.* 1, *sec* 2.

In the determination of the numbers of the "respective States" of the Union, one particular class of persons is expressly included, and another expressly excluded. If nothing had been specially said of either of those classes, it might have been doubted whether the Indians were independent of the sovereignty of the Union or not. But here are two classes respecting which it is questioned whether their numbers be entitled to representation or not. Aliens, being free persons, were subject to the enumeration; and it was doubted whether the indented white servants, many of whom there were then a considerable number in the several States, could be considered "free persons," and they were therefore specially included. For the same reason, that is, because of the doubts arising from the anomaly of their relation to the several States, the Indians "not taxed" were specially introduced, in order to exclude them from the enumeration, in which it is obvious, they would, in the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, have otherwise been included. If the Indians within the limits of the Union had been at that time regarded as *foreign nations*, of course the Constitution would have excluded them from the enumeration, any more than it has done the inhabitants of Europe, or the wandering Arabs. If they were not "foreign nations" at that time, they certainly are not now.

"The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By this provision it will be seen that the Indian tribes were not regarded by the framers of the Constitution as "foreign nations," nor as being States of the Union, because, after specifying both of these, they was not being included in either, *"and with the Indian tribes."* The conclusion that the Indian tribes are not foreign nations were understood to stand in distinct relations to the General Government is irresistible. The Indian tribes" indeed stand as complete distinguished, in this clause, from "foreign nations," as they do from "the several States." They were neither foreign nations, nor States of the Union, but something different from either.

All the legislation of Congress corresponds with this inevitable construction of the only clauses of the Constitution in which the Indians are specially mentioned. Their intercourse and relations with them have been conducted, not through the Department of State, to which is given in charge the relations of the United States with Foreign Powers, but through the Department of War. Who would think of sending a Minister, or deputation, from one of the Powers of Europe, from the Grand Turk, or the Emperor of China, or from any Foreign Power, to hand in his credentials to the War Minister of the Government?

The treaties made with the Indians, it will be observed, furnish no valid argument in favor of the claim which they set up, for present purposes, to be considered as *foreign* nations. For, when the Constitution establishes the treaty-making power, it avoids, with evident intent, saying any thing which shall limit this authority to treaties with Foreign Nations. "The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *to make treaties;* provided, two thirds of the Senators present concur:" that is, to make treaties with Foreign Nations, or, as the Government had theretofore been in the habit of doing, with the Indian tribes.

The treaties [illegible] with the Indians [illegible] which show that they were considered in a different relation from that of foreign, or sovereign and Independent nations. In one of these treaties, for example, it was stipulated that the Indians who were parties to it should be erected into a State or States of the Union, when their numbers should justify it; in another, that a particular tribe should have the privilege of sending a Representative to Congress when sufficiently numerous, &c. Could a similar provision be made by treaty in favor of any foreign nation?

From these and a variety of other illustrations, it is clearly apparent to us, as decided by the Court, that the Indian Nations or Tribes are *not* Foreign Nations, and cannot therefore maintain actions in the Courts of the United States, *in that capacity.* Perhaps it had been better, had the Constitution enumerated the Indian tribes among the parties between whom the Supreme Court may entertain original jurisdiction. But we must take the Constitution *as it is*, and not as we, for any temporary purpose, may wish that it had been

On these general grounds, we do not see how the Court could have come to a different conclusion from that which it pronounced. The few suggestions which we have thrown out will increase the anxiety of our readers to see the opinion of the Court at large, which we are sure will remove every trace of doubt from such minds as have not prejudged the case.

We concur in the suggestion, of the Examiner, that this decision of the Court may, upon the whole, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Indians We are satisfied that it will be so.

The State of New Jersey against The People of the State of New York.

Opinion and Order of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, *at the January Term*, 1831.

This is a bill filed by the State of New Jersey, against the State of New York, for the purpose of ascertaining and settling the boundary between the two States.

The constitution of the United States, declares "the Judicial power shall extend" "to controversies between two or more States." It also declares that "In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction."

Congress has passed no act for the special purpose of prescribing the mode of proceeding in suits instituted against a State, or in any suit in which the Supreme Court is to exercise the original jurisdiction conferred by the constitution.

The act "to establish the Judicial Courts of the U. States," sec. 13, enacts "That the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, and except also between a State and citizens of other states or aliens; in which latter case it shall have original but no exclusive jurisdiction." It also enacts, sec. 14, "That all before mentioned Courts of the United States shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs not especially provided by Statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." By the 17th section it is enacted "That all the said Courts of the United States shall have power" "to make and establish all necessary rules for the ordinary conducting business in said Courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States."

"An act to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States" was passed at the same session with the Judicial Act, and was depending before Congress at the same time. It enacts "That all writs and processes issuing from a Supreme or a Circuit Court shall bear teste," &c.

This act was rendered perpetual in 1792. The first section of the act of 1792 repeals the provision respecting writs and processes issuing from the supreme or a circuit court. The second continues the form of writs, &c. and the forms and modes of proceeding in suits at common law prescribed in the original act, "and" in those of equity and in those of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction according to the principles, rules and usages which belong to courts of equity and to courts of admiralty respectively, as contradistinguished from courts of common law, except so far as may have been provided by the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States; subject, however, to such alterations and additions as the said courts respectively shall in their discretion deem expedient, or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States shall think proper from time to time, by rule, to prescribe to any Circuit or District Court concerning the same.

At a very early period in our judicial history, suits were instituted in this court against States, and the questions concerning its jurisdiction and mode of proceeding were necessarily considered.

So early as August, 1792, an injunction was awarded at the prayer of the State of Georgia, to stay a sum of money recovered by Brailsford, a British subject, which was claimed by Georgia under the acts of confiscation. This was an exercise of the original jurisdiction of the Court and no doubt of its propriety was expressed

In February, 1793, the case of Oswald, vs. the State of New York, came on. This was a suit at common law. The State not appearing on the return of the process, proclamation was made, and the following order entered by the Court:—"Unless the State appear by the first day of the next term, or show cause to the contrary, judgment will be entered by default against the said State."

At the same term, the cause of Chisholm's Ex'ors, *vs.* the State of Georgia, came on, and was argued by the plaintiff, by the then Attorney General, Mr. Randolph. The judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, and these opinions bear ample testimany to the profound consideration they had bestowed on every question arising in the case. Mr. Chief Justice Jay, Mr. Justice Cushing, Mr. Justice Wilson, and Mr. Justice Blair, decided in favor the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the process served on the Governor, and Attorney General of the State, was sufficient. Mr. Justice Iredell thought [illegible] necessary, to enable the court [illegible] action.

After directing [illegible] and copies to be served on the Governor, and other General of the State of Georgia, that "unless the said State shall, either [illegible] year or show cause to the contrary, [illegible] the first day of the next term, judgment shall be entered against the said State."

In February term, 1794, judgment rendered for the plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry awarded, but the 11th amendment to the constitution [illegible] its execution.*

Grayson vs. the State of Virginia, 1 Peter's Cond. Reports 141, was a [illegible] The subpœna having been returned [illegible] the plaintiff moved for a distringas, on default of appearance of the State. The Court postponed a decision on the motion, in consequence of [illegible] whether the remedy to compel the appearance of the State, should be furnished by the Court or the Legislature. At a subsequent [illegible] after a particular examination of [illegible] opinion that though the amendment [illegible] adoption of the constitution is confined to the [illegible] of Courts of admiralty and equity," still it was thought that we are also authorized to make such deviations as are necessary to adopt the process and rules of the Court, to the peculiar circumstances of this country, subject to the interposition, alteration and control of the Legislature. We have therefore, agreed to make the following general orders—

1st. Ordered, That when process at common law or equity shall issue against a state, the same shall be served upon the governor, or chief Executive Magistrate, and the attorney general of such State.

2d. Ordered, That process of subpœna, issuing out of this Court, in any suit in equity, shall be served on the defendant, sixty days before the return day of the said process; and further, that if the defendant on such service of the subpœna shall not appear at the return day, contained therein, the complainant shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

In Hugeral, vs. the State of South Carolina, 3 Dallas, 339, 1 Peters' Cond. Reports, 156, the service of the subpœna having been proved, the Court determined that the complainant was at liberty to proceed *ex parte*. He accordingly moved for, and obtained commissioners to take the examination of witnesses in several of the States.

Fowler & al. vs. Lindley & al. and Fowler & al. vs. Miller, 3 Dallas, 411, 1 Peters' Cond. Reports, 198; were ejectments depending in the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, for lands over which both New York and Connecticut claimed jurisdiction. A rule to show cause why these suits should not be removed into the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, was discharged because a State was neither nominally nor substantially a party; no doubt was entertained of the propriety of exercising original jurisdiction, had a state been a party on the record.

In consequence of the rejection of this motion for a certiorari, the State of New York in August term, 1799, filed a bill against the State of Connecticut. 4 Dallas, 1., 1 Peters' Cond. Reports, 203, which contained a historical account of the title of New York to the soil and jurisdiction of the tract of land in dispute; set forth an agreement of the 28th of November, 1783, between the two States, on the subject, and prayed a discovery, relief and injunction to stay the proceedings in the ejectments depending in the circuit court of Connecticut.

The injunction was, on argument, refused, because the State of New York was not a party to the ejectments, nor interested in the decision.

It has then been settled by our predecessors, on great deliberation, that this court may exercise its original jurisdiction in suits, against a State under the authority conferred by the Constitution and existing acts of Congress. The rule respecting the process, the persons on whom it is to be served, and the time of service, is fixed.

The course of the court on the failure of the State to appear after the due service of process has been also prescribed.

In this case the subpœna has been served as is required by the rule. The complainant, according to the practice of the court, and according to the general order made in the case of Grayson, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia, has a right to proceed exparte, and the court will make an order to that effect, that the cause may be prepared for a final hearing. If upon being served with a copy of such order, the defendant shall still fail to appear or to show cause to the contrary, this court will so soon thereafter as the cause shall be prepared by the complainant, proceed to a final hearing and decision thereof. But inasmuch as no final decree has been pronounced or judgment rendered in any suit heretofore instituted in this court against a State, the question of proceeding to a final decree will be considered as not conclusively settled until the cause shall come on to be heard in Chief.

Mr. Justice Baldwin did not concur in the opinion of the court, directing the order made in the cause.

The State of New Jersey—Complainant against the people of the State of New York—Defendants.

The Subpœna in this cause having been returned executed, sixty days before the return day thereof, and the defendant having failed to appear, it is on the motion of the complainant, decreed and ordered that the complainant be at liberty to proceed *ex parte:* And it is further decreed and ordered that unless the defendant, being served with a copy of this decree, sixty days before the ensuing August Term of this court, shall appear on the second day of the next January Term thereof, and answer the bill of the complainant; this court will proceed to hear the cause on the part of the complainant, and to decree on the matter of the said bill.

* The amendment referred to, provided that the judicial power of the U. States, should not extend to suits *against* a State, by citizens or subjects of another State; thus leaving controversies between "two or more States," as the constitution had placed them, subject to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The wheat crops do not generally look well on the lower parts of James river. As the season advances, the effects of the winter's frost, and the withering ravages of the fly, become more apparent in the wheat fields. The parts affected remain stationary, while those which have escaped, begin to show the genial influence of Spring.

The ravages of the fly are developed more strongly in May—the insect, of which the egg had been probably laid in the fall, being hatched, and becoming very destructive during that month.—*Rich. Com., March* 26.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the introduction of Foreigners, which provides that no alien shall be allowed to land from any vessel whatever, until the master shall have paid five dollars to the city or town where the vessel shall arrive.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

[illegible] have been furnished by [illegible] Forsyth, [illegible] give to the public, Mr. James A. Hamilton's letter of the 29th January 1828, to Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Crawford, to which Mr. Crawford's letter placed in the hands of the President of the United States, was a reply. These letters are published in consequence of the request and suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, contained in his supplemental address to the people of the 24th of February.

By Mr. Forsyth's authority and desire, we state that these papers are not considered by him of the slightest importance to the public, himself, or Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun has expressed a different opinion upon these points, and in deference to his judgment, [illegible] delivered in May, this letter of Mr. Hamilton's, and all the information in his possession relative to this affair to Mr. Calhoun, an offer of which Mr. C. has not chosen to avail himself, Mr. Forsyth saw this public call upon him with very great surprise. Those who are determined to do justice however, always disregard forms, and as Mr. Calhoun has preferred the mode eclatant, to the mode simple, his wishes are gratified in the manner pointed out by himself.

The delay in affording this gratification has been unavoidable. Mr. Forsyth was under the necessity of applying to Mr. Crawford for a copy of the letter to him, and to ransack since his return home, his papers on the Sand Hills, to find Mr. Hamilton's letter.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 29, 1828.

Dear Sir—It was my intention when I left New Orleans to have taken time to visit our illustrious friend Wm. H. Crawford, but the delays of my journey to Milledgeville, consumed so much of my time as to render it impossible for me to do so.

Whenever you meet him, do me the favor to inform him of my intention, as I can with difficulty excuse myself for the omission to do so. I wish you would ascertain from him and communicate to me whether the propriety or necessity for arresting and trying General Jackson was ever presented as a question for the deliberation of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet.—I understand Mr. Southard in *his suppressed correspondence*, has asserted that to have been the fact.

I would have written directly to Mr. Crawford, but you know how much delicacy and difficulty there is in making such communications in writing. I want the information not to be used, but in order that I may in the event of a publication which may come from a high quarter, know where to look for information on this subject, of course nothing would be published without the consent of Mr. Crawford and yourself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

His Excellency John Forsyth, Gov. of Georgia.

Copy of a letter from J. Forsyth, to W. H. Crawford.

SENATE CHAMBER, APRIL 16, 1830.

Dear Sir—The President having learned by some means that I had given the information contained in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Hamilton of N. York, to that gentleman, I have been requested by one of his friends to give the same information for his use. Although I had your express permission to write to Mr. H. I had no *express permission* to make any other use of what you communicated to me, and I do not consider myself at liberty to do more than what I have done, without referring the subject again to you. I was the more particular than I should otherwise have been, by learning that Mr. Calhoun had given a different account of the transaction alluded to. I have thought proper therefore to send you the enclosed and to know first whether my statement of our conversation is correct, and secondly, if you have any objection to my complying with the request made to me.

With great respect, I am dear sir,
very sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Lexington, Georgia.

The Cherokee Nation vs. *The State of Georgia.*—We are informed that Mr. Peters, the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, intends to publish this case immediately, in a separate volume from the Reports of the Term, as well as to include the case in the fifth volume of the Reports.

He has made arrangements by which the whole of the arguments, in the language of the Counsel, will be given to the public; that of Mr. Wirt having been taken down by a stenographer engaged for the purpose. The proposed publication will also comprehend other interesting matter connected with the case.

The public will look with deep interest for this publication, of a case which has attracted so much attention, and excited so much sensibility.—*Nat. Int.*

A get off—Henry the fourth was instigated to propose war against the Protestants by the importunity of his parliament, and declared that he would make every member a *Captain of a company*, in the army; whereupon the proposal was unanimously negatived.

A young lady, in Alabama, lately attempted to *right herself* for a breach of promise of marriage. On the day her faithless lover was to unite his destiny with another, she posted herself on his route with a horseman's Pistol, and actually had courage to fire upon the inconstant one, but unfortunately without effect. She had also a razor, whether to finish his agonies, or end her own by his side, nobody knows.

A letter dated on the 4th inst. from Havana, says: "the U. S. Schooner *Grampus*, on entering the harbor last evening, run aground outside of the Moro Castle. The U. S. ship *Peacock* sent down her boats, which have brought up the cannon and stores of the *Grampus;* when I last heard from her, she was still on shore. I hope she will not go to pieces, which she must do should it come on to blow."

From the Philadelphia [illegible]

There is a [illegible] answering to the name of Daniels, who is editor of the [illegible] (S. C.) Journal, and who is one of the most incorrigible wags breathing. He has an amiable *penchant* for the burlesque, and indulged it to excess on a recent visit to Mount Royal, in this region. She was, according to her own account, welcomed to town, with acclamations, by Daniels and his compeers. The following description of their solemn and [illegible] from that [illegible] The [illegible] Pyramus [illegible] boy from his mistress [illegible] Thames, are here all outdone. How the [illegible] melancholy and descriptive [illegible] could "to make an owl shed tears of blood."

"At length the trying time arrived, when I had to part with friends, dear to me as life. My bill was paid by the City Council; and on the third day, after dinner, my friends gathered round me to take leave: my heart was pained to the core—the thought of being severed from souls of such feeling and worth, was bitter indeed! I could have expired amongst them. We pressed hands in silence and I stepped into the stage! Imagine my feelings, upon receiving a parting address on behalf of the town, delivered by the amiable and accomplished Daniels. The citizens, with hats off, in deadly silence listened. The pathos, the eloquence, the depth of feeling, the warm sensibility, the touching strains in which the speaker portrayed the qualities and services of my deceased husband—the delicacy of terms in which he alluded to myself—the pleasure of my visit, and my arduous pursuits—entwined our hearts in the most indissoluble friendship. Tears dropped from several, and overpowered by my feelings, I waved my hand in silence, and the stage moved off!"

The warning annunciation, that "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," was never more prophetic than in the instance of President *Guerrero*—some details of whose trial and execution will be found in this paper. Guerrero being defeated as a competitor for the Presidency of Mexico, by Pedrazza, who received the great majority of votes, undertook, and succeeded, to overrule the election by force of arms, and by means of the soldiery was proclaimed President in the place of Pedrazza. In his turn he has been overthrown by another soldier, Bustamente; but hoping still to recover his power, he again had recourse to arms, was beaten, taken prisoner, tried in a distant province by a court martial, condemned, and immediately executed. We have no tears for him. "The poisoned chalice" has returned to his own lips, but the hapless country subject to such violences, and usurpations, may well claim our sympathy.

It is stated in the Official Register of Mexico, under date of 22d February, that a pension of $3000 has been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero. Where life, however, is held so cheap, and revolutions in government are so frequent, the worth of such a grant may be well questioned.

New York American

The Marylander classes Jacksonism thus: "The Calhoun Jacksonmen—the Van Buren Jacksonmen—and the *real* Jackson Jacksonmen."

In its conglomerated capacity, this *beautiful* monster is yclept *the* Republican Party!

Robbery.—On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. the store of Mr. Jarret Hopkins, in this place, was robbed of about $350, which was in a small tin trunk in the money drawer.—The trunk was found next morning in the counting room of the store, but the money was missing.—*Tarboro' Free Press.*

Fire.—On Monday morning of last week about 9 o'clock, the citizens of this place were alarmed by the cry of fire—on hastening to the spot, the smoke house of Miss F. C[illegible] was found to be on fire which soon communicated itself to the Stables of W. P[illegible]'s tavern. By the active exertions [illegible] gine company, aided by the [illegible] was here arrested. The [illegible] contents, together with [illegible] large quantity of fodder, [illegible] houses, fences, &c. were [illegible] Fortunately, the wind [illegible] the Main street; if it had blown [illegible] no human exertions could [illegible] lower part of our village [illegible] tion.—*Ib.*

The amount of Property [illegible] with twelve pawn-brokers in [illegible] during the year ending January [illegible] $108,000. Among the articles pledged were no less than 120,000 garments, 16,000 sheets, blankets, and counterpanes.

Foreign Paupers.—[illegible] some measures are speedily taken [illegible] country, to check the emigration of foreign paupers, our poor establishments will be [illegible] with them. Is it generally known, that parish committees are now organized in England, for the purpose of aiding the emigration of their paupers to this country? We have before us a copy of a printed circular of one of these committees, offering the sum of *fourteen* pounds to every man having a wife and children, and three *pounds* to each single man, who will take passage at Liverpool for the United States. The money to be paid, as soon as the parties get on board, at Liverpool, and every expense of conveyance and provision paid by the Committee, from the time of the emigrants leaving England, till they shall be landed at New York!!!

Salem Observer.

MR. WEBSTER.

A public Dinner was given to Mr. Webster, a few days ago, by nearly 300 of the most respectable citizens of New York. On being toasted, Mr. W. returned thanks in an interesting speech, which is too long for insertion in our paper. The following are some of its beauties:

"At the moment of the adoption of the Constitution, New York was the Capital of one State, and contained thirty two or three thousand people. It now contains more than two hundred thousand people, and is justly regarded as the Commercial Capital, not only of all the United States, but of the whole Continent also, from the Pole to the South Sea. Every page of her history, for the last forty years, bears high and irresistible testimony to the benefits and blessings of the General Government. Her astonishing growth is referred to, and quoted, all the world over, as one of the most striking proofs of the effects of our Federal Union. To suppose her now to be easy and indifferent, when notions are advanced tending to its dissolution, could be to suppose her equally forgetful of the past, and blind to the present, alike ignorant of her own history and her own interest, metamorphosed, from all that she has been, into a being, tired of its prosperity, sick of its own growth and greatness, and infatuated for its own destruction. Every blow aimed at the Union of the States strikes on the tenderest nerve of her interest and her happiness. To bring the Union into debate, is to bring her own future prosperity into debate also. To speak of arresting the laws of the Union, of interposing State power in matters of commerce and revenue, of weakening the full and just authority of the General Government, would be, in regard to this City, but another mode of speaking of commercial ruin, of abandoned wharves, of vacated houses, of diminished and dispersing population, of bankrupt merchants, of mechanics without employment, and labourers without bread. The growth of this City, and the Constitution of the United States, are coevals and cotemporaries. They began together, they have flourished together, and if rashness and folly destroy one, the other will follow it to the tomb."

Speaking of Alexander Hamilton, Mr. W. said—

"He saw at last his hopes fulfilled: he saw the Constitution adopted, and the government under it, established and organized. The discerning eye of Washington immediately called him to that post, infinitely the most important, in the administration of the new system. He was made Secretary of the Treasury; and how he fulfilled the duties of such a place, at such a time, the whole country perceived with delight, and the whole world saw with admiration. He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva, from the brain of Jove, was hardly more sudden, or more perfect, than the financial system of the United States, burst forth from the conceptions of Alexander Hamilton."

"It is a striking fact, and as true as it is striking, that at this very moment, among all the principal civilized States of the world, that Government is most secure against the danger of popular commotion, which is itself entirely popular. It seems, indeed, that the submission of every thing to the public will, under Constitutional restraints, imposed by the people themselves, furnishes, itself, security that that will will desire nothing wrong."

The Speech concludes as follows:

"I have said, gentlemen, what I verily believe to be true; that there is no danger to the Union from open and avowed attacks on its essential principles. Nothing is to be feared from those who will march up boldly to their own propositions, and tell us that they mean to annihilate powers exercised by Congress. But, certainly there are dangers to the Constitution, and we ought not to shut our eyes to them. We know the importance of a firm and intelligent Judiciary; but how shall we secure the continuance of a firm and intelligent Judiciary? Gentlemen, the Judiciary is in the appointment of the Executive power. It cannot continue or renew itself. Its vacancies are to be filled in the ordinary modes of Executive appointment. If the time shall ever come, which heaven avert! when men shall be placed in the Supreme tribunal of the country, who can entertain opinions hostile to the just powers of the Constitution, we shall then be visited by an evil defying all remedy. Our case will be "past surgery." From that moment the Constitution is at an end. If they who are appointed to defend the castle shall betray it, woe betide those within! If I live to see that day come, I shall despair of the country. I shall be prepared to give it back to all its former afflictions, in the days of the confederation. I know no security, gentlemen, against the possibility of this evil, but an awakened public vigilance. I know no safety, but in that state of public opinion which shall lead it to rebuke and put down every attempt either to gratify party, by Judicial appointments, or to dilute the Constitution by creating a court which shall construe away its provisions. If members of Congress betray their trust, the people will find it out, before they are ruined. If the President should, at any time, violate his duty, his term of office is short, and popular elections may supply a seasonable remedy. But the Judges of the Supreme Court possess, for very good reasons, an independent tenure of office. No election reaches them. If, with this tenure, they betray their trusts, Heaven save us! Let us hope for better results. The past, certainly may encourage us. Let us hope that we shall never see the time, when there shall exist such an awkward posture of affairs, as that the Government shall be found in opposition to the Constitution; and when the guardians of the Union shall become its betrayers.

"Gentlemen, our country stands, at the present time, on commanding ground. Older Nations, with different systems of government, may be somewhat slow to acknowledge all that justly belongs to us.—But we may feel, without vanity, that America is doing her part, in the great work of improving human affairs. There are two principles, gentlemen, strictly and purely American, which are now likely to overrun the civilized world. Indeed they seem the necessary result of the progress of civilization and knowledge. These are, first, popular governments, restrained by written constitutions; and secondly, universal education. Popular governments and general education, acting and re-acting, mutually producing and re-producing each other, are the mighty agencies which, in our days appear to be exciting, stimulating, and changing civilized societies. Man every where is now found demanding a participation in government—and he will not be refused—and he demands knowledge as necessary to self-government. On the basis of these two principles, liberty and knowledge, our own American Systems rest. Thus far we have not been disappointed in their results. Our existing Institutions, raised on these foundations, have conferred on us almost unbounded happiness. Do we hope to better our condition by change? When we shall have nullified the present Constitution, what are we to receive in its place? As fathers, do we wish our children better government, or better laws? As members of society, as lovers of our country, is there any thing we can desire for it better than that, as ages and centuries roll over it, it may possess the same invaluable institutions it now enjoys? For my part, gentlemen, I can only say, that I desire to thank the beneficent Author of all good, for being born *where* I was born, and *when* I was born; that the portion of human existence, allotted to me, has been meted out to me in this goodly land, and at this interesting period. I rejoice that I have lived to see so much development of truth—so much progress of liberty—so much diffusion of virtue and happiness. And through good report, and evil report, it will be my consolation to be a citizen of a Republic unequalled in the annals of the world for the freedom of its institutions, its high prosperity, and the prospects of good which lie before it. Our course, gentlemen, is onward, straight onward, and forward. We are not to turn to the right hand nor to the left. The path is marked out for us, straight, bright, distinctly defined, like the milky way across the heavens. If we are true to our country, its our day and generation, and those who come after us shall be true to it also, assuredly, assuredly, we shall elevate her to a pitch of prosperity and happiness, of honor and power, never yet reached by any nation beneath the sun.

"Gentlemen, before I resume my seat, a highly gratifying duty remains to be performed. In signifying your sentiments of regard, you have chosen to select, as your organ for expressing them, the eminent person*, near whom I stand. I feel, I can not well say how sensibly, the manner in which he has seen fit to speak, on this occasion. Gentlemen, if I may be supposed to have made any attainment in the knowledge of constitutional law, he is among the masters in whose schools I have been taught. You see near him a distinguished magistrate†, long associated with him in judicial labors, which have conferred lasting benefits, and lasting character, not only on the state, but on the whole country. Gentlemen, I acknowledge myself much their debtor. While yet a youth, unknown, and with little expectation of becoming known, beyond a very limited circle, I have passed days and nights, not of tedious, but of happy and gratified labor, in the study of the jurisprudence of the State of New York. I am most happy to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the obligation, and of repaying it, so far as it can be repaid, by the poor tribute of my profound regard, and most sincere good wishes.

"Gentlemen, I will no longer detain you, than to propose a toast.

The City of New York: herself the noblest eulogy on the Union of the States."

The regular toast, respecting the Chief Justice of the United States, was introduced by Chancellor Kent, with the following remarks:

"The toast I have now the honor to propose, naturally reminds us how much we owe to that high Court which administers the supreme law of the land. So long as the people of this country shall prefer the government of laws to the government of men, the Supreme Court of the United States will remain an object of profound veneration. It is the best asylum of persecuted rights; we can create none better, and if ever the liberties of this country are doomed to perish, they will expire in the presence of that tribunal.

The present Chief Justice of that Court was distinguished by his military conduct in the American war. He was afterwards eminent in the councils of peace. He has since presided for thirty years in the Supreme Court, and sustained its character with admirable ability. I cannot think of him nor speak of him without reverence. His spotless character, over which the hand of time has now thrown a mellowed lustre; his long-tried services; his mighty mind; his impartial judgment; his independent spirit; his unshaken fortitude; his devotion to his duty, have secured to him a name as immortal as the laws and the constitution of his country."

* Chancellor Kent, the presiding officer.
† Judge Spencer.

National Bank.—The books of subscription to the National Bank, were re-opened on Thursday last. About 250,000 dollars of the capital (which is 750,000 dollars) had not previously been filled up; when the books closed, it was found that about 4,000,000 of dollars had been subscribed.

We stated two or three days ago, that the Hon. Albert Gallatin was appointed President of this Bank and that it will go into operation about the first May.—*N. Y. paper.*

The Hon. Mr. Burges, the distinguished Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, was originally a mechanic, having served an apprenticeship at the coopering business. This fact we learn from the Providence American of Tuesday, which says: After carrying on the business for some time, he left it; got a collegiate education, studied the profession of law, became a member of the State Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres, in Brown University, and a member of Congress. In every capacity in which he has acted, he has been the same indefatigable laborer that he was in his cooper's shop. He was there thought to be a first rate workman; and the People of Rhode Island still believe him to be a first rate workman.

Fraud in Cotton.—The Mobile papers received last evening, mention that several cases of fraud in cotton, have lately been discovered in that city. The case immediately under consideration appears to have been taken up with much spirit by the Chamber of Commerce. At a meeting of that body on the 8th inst. they passed several resolutions on the subject, among them we observe that they have agreed to sustain any member in prosecuting for such offence, in all cases where frauds in the package of cotton may be detected.

Gibbs the Pirate.—The Providence Subaltern states that—"Gibbs the pirate, now under sentence of death in the city of New York, convicted of piracy and murder committed on board the Brig Vineyard, has made to his counsel, since his condemnation, a confession, fraught with horrible and frightful atrocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba.—That while out on a cruize, he captured a valuable American ship, with a numerous crew and passengers, all of whom, excepting a female, the wife of one of the passengers, he put to death. That he forced the female for some weeks to be his wife, but the cruize being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh supply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he cut her throat and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsurpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the histories of Pierre Le Grand, and Kidd are forgotten.

"The name of Gibbs, which the man bears, is an assumed one, to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was communicated with the charge of profound secrecy. He is a native of Rhode Island, however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families of the State."

City Bank Robber Taken.—A man [illegible] was arrested in the city on Thursday afternoon, in consequence of the detection of one of the robbers of the City Bank. It appears that information had been received [illegible] a suspicious person had recently put up with a respectable citizen at 179 Elm street.—High Constable Hays, his son, and Mr. Homan, proceeded to the place on Saturday evening, went to his room, and found a trunk, which they unlocked, and discovered to contain a large sum of money. They then waited until the person should return, who was immediately arrested and, with the money, brought to the Police. He is an Englishman by the name of Edward Smith, and has a wife and two children in this city.

On counting the money, there was found in the trunk 185,758 dollars, as follows:—

$57,327, City Bank Notes.
50,118, various city notes.
44,000, Lansingburg Bank notes.
26,600, Morris Canal.
8,272, uncurrent—belonging to S. & M. Allen.
48, counterfeit.

Smith was immediately committed to Bridewell; his wife is also detained. He is about 34 years of age, and has been in the country about two years. He is the companion of Henderson, who was tried and was convicted, in Brooklyn, about a year ago, for robbing the store of Mr. Schenck. On that trial, Smith was acquitted, after which he removed to this city, and recently set up a small shoe shop in the Bowery, and resided at 15 Division street, which place soon became notorious as the residence of a set of noted villains, some of whom have recently been convicted, among them Welsh, for theft, and Simpson sent to the state prison for picking Dr. Smith's pocket. On the morning of the bank robbery, Smith left his own house in Division street, and took lodgings at the house where he was arrested.

The officers of the bank were in attendance at the police office, and had the satisfaction to receive from the magistrates the above $185,758. There is still $62,242 deficient, including the gold. There can be no doubt that there are some accomplices concerned. It is a remarkable fact that Hays with the other public officers, have been on the alert after Smith since Monday morning last.—*Daily Adv.*

"Great Bank Robbery."—Under this head a Boston paper contains a communication stating that a poor Methodist preacher was arrested under the impression created by his conduct or the state of his saddle-bags, as one of the accomplices in the robbery lately perpetrated in this city. The reward was so large that every stranger arriving in that city was looked upon with suspicion.

It appears that one of the worthy laborers of the Methodist persuasion, after a long absence to the south, returned to Boston on Monday, and left the city, in the after part of the day, for a neighboring village, to take one of the northern stages on the following morning. He stopped at a public house for the night, and related that he had just arrived from New York in a very quick passage. He took the stage as contemplated, in the morning, soon after which the landlord learned of the robbery, and informed his neighbour that the passenger must be the robber, as he appeared to be very uneasy during the night. Well, says the neighbour, he must be pursued, and if you will divide the reward, I will go with you and bring the robber to town in a twinkling.

The bargain was made, and the parties started off, post haste, and after travelling some sixty or seventy miles, the supposed robber was overtaken, charged with the theft, and searched. On opening his trunk, the supposed packages of money were found neatly stowed away. All hearts were elated to think that *Yankee* vigilance had so soon overhauled the *great* villain. The pursuers were made rich at once, with their *twenty-five hundred* a-piece; but there are many "slips," and judge of their disappointment, when the said bundles were—not bank notes but packages of religious tracts!

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The case of Rebecca Hoffman vs. Rev George Heim, for breach of the marriage promise, was tried last week, and a verdict given for $490 in favor of the plaintiff.—*New Berlin Times.*

[A very interesting suit once took place in the city of Gotham, between two persons of color. Dinah, a lovely ebon dame of twenty-five, whose eyes, lips, shape, and gait, *outcaricatured* the finest productions of Imbert's pencil, brought a suit for breach of promise against Pompey, and the damages were laid at twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. It appeared in evidence, that Dinah was chamber-maid to an Alderman, and Pompey was a waiter to one of the leaders of good society: therefore the contending parties were of high standing in "society." It further appeared in evidence, that Pompey had paid his addresses to Miss Dinah for three weeks—that he had whispered his tale of love, in accents soft and bland, had moreover given her, in testimony of his truth, a pewter ring, set with a valuable chrystal; but suddenly, without cause of provocation, but with malice and equivocation, the *dark* Lothario had unpolitely and unhumanely deserted the lovely Dinah, and joined himself in wedlock to Rosa, after a courtship of two hours. The jury, after having "been out" for two days and nine hours, returned with a verdict in favor of the aggrieved and disconsolate plaintiff of six dollars and three quarters, with costs.]

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

North Eastern Boundary.—Yesterday the official decision of the Ex-King of the Netherlands was brought to the Executive of this state, by a special messenger from Washington. A *secret session* was held in the Senate this forenoon on the reception of the communication, which was immediately transmitted by the Governor; and apparently it was of some importance, as they were with closed doors a good part of the forenoon. Measures of some interest, it is rumored, were adopted.

Portland Gazette.

Genius defined.—A wit being asked what the word *genius* meant, replied, "If you had it in you, you would not ask the question; but as you have not, you will never know what it means."

POLI[illegible] THE DA[illegible]

From a letter to the Editor of the Carolina Observer, dated

CHAPEL HILL, [illegible] 21.

"It is with [illegible] pleasure that [illegible] you have taken a [illegible] and decided stand in favor of that persecuted in[illegible]al John C. Calhoun.

"As far as [illegible] been able to ascertain the sentiments of the people here, there appears to be but one feeling [illegible] and uncontrollable indignation at the base and infamous attempt to destroy the well earned reputation of one of our most distinguished patriots and statesmen. As has been remarked, the people regard the President more in sorrow than anger, for suffering himself to be the instrument of the Secretary of State."

The Vice President.—The Enquirer of Richmond mentioned a few days ago, that Mr. Calhoun when in that city, professed a disposition to support the re-election of Gen. Jackson. We have already stated that the Vice President left a very different impression on the minds of persons in this city with whom he conversed just before his departure; and the Richmond Whig of Thuraday last contains the following further contradiction of the Enquirer statement:

"It was with no small surprise we saw the annunciation in the Enquirer, affirming that Mr. Calhoun left Richmond, professing his purpose of supporting General Jackson, and that we heard the same assertion eagerly and most industriously bruited about the chamber in the Capitol, and in the streets. It was no business of ours, and at first we took no steps to ascertain the falsity or verity of the statement. But within a day or two, having taken occasion publicly to express a doubt of the correctness of the statement, and that doubt having contributed to excite some curiosity, we were requested to trace the rumor, and probe its accuracy as far as we could. Rumor alleged that Mr. Calhoun had made the declaration at the Governor's during his visit to Richmond, and we were referred to different gentlemen who had *heard* him. We applied to those gentlemen—but in every case we found *they* had not heard Mr. Calhoun, but had spread the rumor upon hearsay; nor have we been able to trace the report to any source willing to avouch its truth. We are compelled therefore, to believe, not less from *a priori* reasoning, than from the want of success in tracing the rumor to an authentic source, that it *has no foundation in fact and in truth.* How it originated—whether from accident, mistake, or design—and if by design, what the ulterior purpose of that design was—we leave it to the fancy of the reader to settle for himself. Why it was so eagerly pounced upon, and industriously circulated—popped into the Enquirer, and from that copied into every print of the same kidney—*why* all this was done, it is needless to examine."

From the National Gazette.

An administration paper observes—

"The general desire of the friends of the Administration is, that the hostility between the Telegraph and Globe at Washington should cease."

No doubt. When one of a fraternity of counterfeiters turns State's evidence, it is always and naturally the general desire of the friends of the brotherhood that his testimony should be suppressed. The editor of the Telegraph has been baited, and has turned upon his assailants. He is not a *non mi ricordo* witness. He will not be muzzled. Among his reminiscences, of last week, we remark the following:

"We need not inform our readers that Mr. Kendall and Mr. Blair were both the active partisans of Mr. Clay in 1825; that they both took an active part to prevail on the members of Congress from Kentucky to vote for Mr. Adams; and that neither of them entered the Jackson ranks until a late period."

Compliment to Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler.—It is stated in the Richmond Whig, of Friday last, that it is in contemplation of the friends of these gentlemen, in the General Assembly of Virginia, to offer them a public dinner, "as a testimonial of the respect and approbation which their conduct on the Turkish Mission has inspired." This dinner, adds the Whig, in spite of the opposition of the Richmond Enquirer and its Editor, and the insidious attempt made by it to represent it as a movement of the Clay party, "originated under the auspices of, and will be consummated by friends of Jackson."

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" follows up its attacks upon the two Senators from the State of Virginia. We do not know how the Ancient Dominion will relish the administration of such doses as the following to her favorite sons:

"In the whole of this Turkish affair, one of the most suspicious points is the fact, that Mr. Tazewell never opened his mouth on the illegality of the commission, while the treaty was under consideration in the Senate; but no sooner had Duff Green been elected printer, than we find both he and Mr. Tyler taking open ground against the administration. Was this silence assumed merely to deceive the friends of Andrew Jackson, and cheat them into the re-election of Duff Green? If it be so, it is a specimen of shallow cunning, utterly at variance with the high character to which Mr. Tazewell sets up studied pretensions."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Heavy complaints are circulated concerning recent transactions in the interior of the General Post Office at Washington. Whatever irregularities may have occurred there, the evil of the case is not to be compared with that which might be ascribed to the plan—if it has been or should be adopted—of appointing, as postmasters, violent or devoted party politicians. Strong party feeling, vehement and interested zeal, are apt to weaken the force of conscience; to counteract the sense of honor; or, at least to pervert the judgment, so as to cause the doctrine that the end justifies the means to be viewed in a favorable light. Among our national concerns, we may well pronounce a fair, impartial, upright, complete management of the Post Offices, to be in the first order of importance. All that is most dear and sacred in the purposes and wishes of men is every where and often confided to them. And it is not enough that they be honestly administered in fact, according to the text of the law, without favor or bias—with the strictest observance of right and faith: the public should, besides, enjoy security of mind on this head—as broad and easy a reliance, as is consistent with the fallibleness of our nature, and the disorders and casualties incident to all the business of human society. But this cannot be the case when political partizans are placed as heads of the Post Offices: suspicion will arise of sinister practices, even without malversation from any cause: a certain degree of distrust will ever exist, owing to the known general and powerful influence of political sentiments and designs.—A President or a Postmaster General could scarcely do more mischief in any one instance, than by attempting to render the Post Office establishment a means of reward for party-services, or an engine of party, in any mode or respect. We believe that a special tribute of honor is due to the late Postmaster General, the present Judge McLean, for his independence and firmness in relation to the point of abstemiousness or neutrality, which we have thus noticed.

NEW YORK, MARCH [illegible]

The Tide Turned.—The brig Delight, Philadelphia, from Canton, brought $24,000 in specie. A letter states that a million has been recently exported to [illegible]. If China is to disembogue its silver on the western nations, while the usual [illegible] from Mexico and South America continues, the effect will be to make the article greater drug even than it is at present. For it is already the dullest commodity in the money market. Any good paper is preferred before it.—*Jour. of Com.*

One of the Norristown Pennsylvania papers gives the following as an example of rise in the value of property in that neighborhood, caused by the projected Rail Road:

"The water power, tavern and farm, belonging to the Bank on this borough, which was advertised in this paper last week, was sold on Saturday for $11,300, reserving certain rights valued at seven thousand dollars. The same property was put up at public sale on the 18th December last, when $5000 could not be obtained for it, without any reserve. Another property, which we could mention, which six months ago, could have been purchased for less than $5000, we will venture to say, could not be bought at this time for less than $50,000."

The Stock for a proposed Rail Road between Boston and Lowell is at 15 per cent advance.

To the Public.—It is proper for us to set our fellow citizens right in regard to erroneous reports circulating, we understand with considerable zeal in various parts of the country, that cases of SMALL POX exist in town. *The reports are without even the structure of a foundation.* There has only been no case of Small Pox or any disease bearing affinity to that disease in Camden but there has been none within twenty miles of it. A boat from Charleston suspected having the Small Pox on board was lately reported to be on her way up the *Wateree* river but neither that boat or any other under similar suspicions will be suffered to approach the town.—*Camden Journal.*

On Tuesday night the 15th inst. a number of blacks belonging to Portsmouth, amounting to nineteen, crossed the bar in a Light with a view of making their escape to the North. On Wednesday, as soon as their departure was ascertained, several [illegible] went in pursuit of them, in a Sloop, and the next day, at half past 4 P. M. overtook them on the edge of the Gulf Stream, considerably wrecked, and in a leaky condition. They took the negroes on board of the sloop, and abandoned the lighter to her fate. The negroes would in a few hours inevitably have perished in her, but for the timely rescue afforded by the sloop, as the weather was squally and that night blew a severe gale.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The erudite Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, our readers are aware, considers nothing constitutional that he cannot put his *fingers upon.* With great deference we submit to him the following, to show in what whimsical dilemmas his pupils sometimes find themselves.

Strict Construction.—We have been told a date relating to this subject, which must be pleasing to our brethren of the South, and we therefore record it for their especial gratification. In the last session of the Legislature of this State, in the midst of our extreme cold weather, when the thermometer was several degrees below zero, the presiding officer of one of its branches insisted on keeping the door of the room wide open, because the constitution provides that the Assembly shall sit with open doors! It was in vain that those near him, who sat near the door, pleaded that the principle of "general welfare" might be allowed to shut it, as they were actually "frozen;" his Honor was inexorable, while the tears streaming from his own eyes showed how much above all personal consideration was his devotion to the constitution. It was at length suggested to him, that, as the constitution provided that should sit with open *doors*, and the room in which they were sitting had but one *door*, it was evident that they were sitting in an unconstitutional place, and of course, that all their proceedings in that room must be unconstitutional. This suggestion was not a little puzzling to our literal interpreter, much as the city of Jefferson afforded not another room which would hold them; so that he at last consented that the door should be shut, provided it should not be quoted as yielding the principle, but only as submitting to imperious necessity.

St. Louis Times.

This "presiding officer" reminds us of the story of a King of Spain, who was condemned to death before his own chamber-door, because is was contrary to ETIQUETTE for a Royal personage to help himself, and there was no officer at hand whose rank was high enough to allow him the honor of moving his master's chair back.

Seed Corn.—I have been in the habit for a number of years, (says a writer in an Eastern paper,) of selecting the *best ear of corn that grows on a stalk of corn*, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase. After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind, that by this method there was a constant and accumulative increase and improvement, I communicated the circumstance to my neighbor; he was quite incredulous, and I invited him to a thorough experiment. We took each a field of equal quality of soil, and richness, lying side by side, planted them on the same day, and tilled them alike as nearly as we could; the result was, that his, from a quantity seed, produced nearly forty bushels, while mine, from the selected and improved seed, gave me about sixty bushels per [illegible]

Counterfeit Dow.—Every thing on earth that is of any sort of importance, is apt to be counterfeited. Even Lorenzo Dow, whom one would suppose as difficult to counterfeit as Perkin's check plates, has not been able to escape the general misfortune. He has issued his manifesto against a certain Dow-Dow, who professing to be the real Lorenzo, is going about the country deceiving the people in his name; and cautions all manner of persons, throughout the United States, to be on their guard against the said counterfeit.

N. Y. Courier

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1831.

Communications and advertisements for the Observer must hereafter be in before 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

—The fact that between three and lions of debts to the Banks in this ill necessarily have to be paid off be- is and the 1st January, 1838, is in arters a source of much alarm, and s of much abuse of the Stockholders Institutions. The amount of their circulation, about $1,200,000, is com- th the amount of debt, and the ques- ely asked, where is the balance in fa- e Banks to come from? Unable, or , to answer this question, writers bject it seems to be to excite the pub- against the Stockholders, who are rized as a rapacious aristocracy, con- the spectacle of universal distress and tcy, as the inevitable result of the ef- wind up the business of the Banks.— e intelligent Editor of the Salisbury , whose character is a sufficient guar- at he would not intentionally add to m and excitement, has imagined that pace of one year more, all the notes of Banks will be returned to them, in of debts, and that there will of course ing left but specie and foreign Bank o pay the remaining three millions due Banks. These suppositions all appear unded upon an idea that the Banks are nonsters that require an enormous a- of Bank notes to feed upon; and that nce enters their vaults, never finds its t again. The explanation of the whole ty lies in the fact, which seems to be en on all hands, that the capital of these amounting to $3,200,000, is owned people of this State, the very people e so largely indebted to the Banks, and will be divided among them, so as to them to pay their debts. The law of extending the charters of the Banks to January 1838, gives them authority to dividends of the capital stock on and he 1st January, 1833. Let us suppose that day a dividend of twenty-five per of the capital be made, which we think verified by the fact, and it will at once into circulation the sum of $800,000. idend of fifteen per cent., or $480,000, 1st of January of each year thereafter, fund the entire capital stock by the 1st ry, 1838, the day on which the charters pire. This sum yearly returned to the by the Banks, will pay all their debts, ay allay any apprehension of the wide ruin that some anticipate from the g up of the Banks.

lue and cry raised by a writer in the h Star, against these vampires, the olders of the Banks, shows nothing so as the ignorance and inconsistency of iter. He has proved to his own satis- , that the Banks have declared divi- of 134 per cent. per annum on their ac- apital, and that they have swindled the abouring man of all this. All the evils Banking System in this State are pa- and exaggerated, and yet the writer re- ends a Bank a hundred times more ob- nable,—a Bank of the State,—founded the faith and funds of the State. How the former would be available, we will retend to say; but it would not require y long time to dispose of all the latter.

the Commencement of the Medical U- sity of Pennsylvania, on the 23d ult., egree of Doctor of Medicine was con- d on one hundred and forty-eight gentle- of whom we notice the following from State: George Blacknall, Lawson F. erson, Robert H. Dalton, Thomas D. e, Algernon S. Perry, G. W. Caldwell, s K. Nisbet, William L. Hogan, John on, Calvin C. Covington, Joseph H. irs.

e did not stop to inquire what were the ces of Mr. Calhoun's election to the Pre- cy, before we made up our mind to sup- him, should he be brought out as a can- e. It is enough for us to know that he is n of talents and character inferior to none is country; and to believe that if elected, ould administer the affairs of the Govern- with an eye to the permanent interests e whole country; that he has wisdom to eive, and patriotism to follow that line of y best calculated to promote those inter- that he would be a President of the coun- nd not of a party; that he would restore practice of the Executive to what it was re the prevailing dangerous system of re- ls and punishments was established; that ould make no high sounding professions urity and reform which he would not be y to carry out into practice; that as a hern man, with Southern feelings and hern interests, (without, however, we , any want of regard for the *whole coun-* it is the part of Southern men to support Possessing all the qualifications which e us as essential to the incumbent of that office, it is a matter of indifference to so far as the adoption of our course is to ecided, whether a single State in the U- will vote for him or not. He is not the our choice, and being so, candor requires we should avow it.

e think the letters of Gen. Jackson, as lished in the Correspondence between him Mr. Calhoun, bear internal evidence that were not all written by the same person. any one divest himself of prejudice, and the letters, and he will not fail to ob- e that those written at Washington, are expressed, in an easy, flowing, gramma- style, whilst the one dated at the Her- mitage, is bungling, stiff and ungrammatical. Do not the facts warrant the conclusion, that the former were written *for* him, and the latter *by* him? We have never deemed it a matter of primary importance that a President should be able to write elegantly, or grammatically; but it becomes of some consequence when there is a deficiency of other essential qualifications. We should much like to know *who* wrote the Washington Letters?

United States' Bank Stock has risen to 128 in New York.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law, declaring the charter granted by them to the Staunton Rail Road Company forfeited, in the event of the company receiving any subscription to their stock from the Government of the United States.

The same Legislature has passed another law authorizing a subscription of $160,000 to the Stock of the Petersburg Rail Road, payable in annual instalments of $6,000. It is supposed that the Company will make some arrangement, by which to borrow a sum equivalent to the State's subscription, so as to avail themselves of the money at present.

According to the last Census, the population of Kentucky is 519,678 whites—4816 free blacks—165,350 slaves—Total, 688,644. The population in 1820 was 465,317—Increase in ten years 124,527.

Gibbs the Pirate.—This man, who is under sentence of death at New York, for the murder of the crew of the brig Vineyard, has made a confession, which discloses a career of vice, unparalleled, so far as we know, for one of his age. He is but 33 years of age, and yet he has assisted in the capture of nearly twenty vessels, and in *the murder of nearly four hundred human beings.*

Hints to commercial characters.—Vessels of every description have been scarce for a long time and are *now*, much wanted. Our wharves and warehouses are crowded with quantities of produce and merchandize for shipment coastwise. Many vessels would find prompt employment, at good rates of freight, to New York and Boston, Philadelphia, &c. Naval Stores and some Cotton waiting for opportunities to England—at fair rates of freight.

Corn is scarce at 65 to 75 cents for home use. Fair prospects for Rice, have advanced the prices to $2 75 a $3. The mills are preparing the article for market.

Wilmington Recorder.

We understand that in pursuance of the provisions of an act of our last Legislature, the contract for covering the Capitol and the Office of the Secretary of State, with plates of Zinc, has been taken by Thomas Bragg, Esq. of Warrenton, at the sum of $1940.

Ral. Reg.

We understand that Richard H. Alexander, Esq. of Salisbury has been appointed President of the Branch of the State Bank, in that town, *vice* Maxwell Chambers, Esq. resigned.—*Ral. Reg.*

U. S. Bank.—On Saturday last, the resolution recommending a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which had *unanimously* passed the Senate of Pennsylvania on Thursday, was concurred in by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 75 to 11. It is understood that of this small minority, the greater number were decided friends of the Bank, and voted against the resolution only because it was qualified by the idea of such "regulations and restrictions" upon the renewal of the charter, with reference "to the power of the respective States, as Congress may deem right and proper." This qualification constitutes no real objection to the resolution; for, without it, Congress would of course exercise their discretion in relation to any restrictions which they may deem necessary to put upon the renewal of the Bank Charter. The general sense of the People of the United States is manifestly in favor of renewing the Charter of the present Bank; and we are truly glad that the representatives of the State of Pennsylvania have so distinctly and unanimously expressed the will of their fellow-citizens and themselves on this subject.—*Pa. Inq.*

The Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims on Denmark for spoliations committed on American commerce will commence their sittings this day, at the spacious building on the Capitol Hill, known by the name of the Old Capitol.—*Nat. Int.*

The Union Bank of Maryland gives notice that it will receive special deposits of money to a limited amount, and grant certificates for the same, payable forty days after demand, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Attempt to Murder.—Early on Tuesday morning last, Mr. *Amos Clark*, overseer of the plantation of F. L. Dancy, Esq. near this place, was shot at and severely wounded by some unknown person. A number of shot were extracted from him and he is now in a fair way of recovery.—*Tarborough Press.*

A weighty Jury.—The officer whose province it is to summon the County Court Juries for Preston, having been found fault with at the last court for bringing together so poor a jury, was requested on the next occasion to invite a more weighty and substantial class of men. Accordingly, on Tuesday last he introduced into court a set of jolly looking fellows, whose weight and substance will not be questioned, when it is known that the twelve good men and true, on being put into the balance at the close of the day's business, were found to weigh no less than 1 ton 7 cwt. 21 lbs, or 3,045 lbs. the lightest man among them being 225 lbs.

From the National Gazette.

We proclaim no particular individual as a candidate for the office of President; we do not attach ourselves to the peculiar interests or policy of any man our main object and fixed design is to be useful to the country by stating the truth and giving sound conclusions, as far as we can compass them, on every topic of public importance. If the truth and sound opinion happen to operate in favor of any particular candidate, the operation is fair and honorable, and must be salutary; and whoever the individual to whose benefit it redounds, we shall rejoice in the effect.—There is a positive, direct pleasure in paying tribute to an upright character, a moral life and a patriotic career, which we would not forego for any consideration. Private worth is to be earnestly celebrated when it is associated with official eminence; it is the best public fund, and as it abounds or diminishes, the republic decays or thrives. The old observation is good, that he who contributes most of it to the general stock, is most his country's friend. We have our doubts whether the sovereign people in these states are fully aware of the importance, which they, for the common weal, for their special interests, should ascribe to it in their election of public servants. No popular institutions can be durable, if domestic virtue, public spirit, and real capacity, are not jointly regarded as the principal means of acquiring place or profit in or under the government.

A wreck at sea.—The following is taken from a letter from an officer on board the U. States' frigate Brandywine, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated Gibraltar, December 1, 1830.

"An object of gloomy interest presented itself, a few hours after despatching my last letter to you; it was the wreck of a vessel at sea. A handsome and entirely new hull, lay bottom upwards, washed by the surf of a high and broken swell. We lowered a boat, and took her alongside with a stout rope, in hopes of being able, by taking the end back to the ship to heave the lost vessel upright; but finding it exceedingly dangerous to the boat to attempt that experiment, I directed one of the carpenters to leap on the wreck with an axe. The intrepid fellow succeeded, and in despite of its tumbling and tossing, cut a large hole in the bottom, from which issued a current of confined air, so very fœtid as to indicate but too plainly, that some of her unhappy crew were still inhabitants of their faithless bark. We hailed, but no sound was heard, but that of the disturbed sea among the shattered timbers. Night, and an approaching gust obliged us to desist from further efforts; she had barrels of flour in her hold, and we judged her to be a Baltimore brig of about 150 tons burthen, and apparently capsized ten or twelve days. Some of her spars were taken on board the Brandywine. We then stood on our course, and the brief record on our log is probably the only one ever made of her fate."

LIBERIA, February 6.

Death of the Ourang Outang.—This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death we may impute to a complete change in her diet. She became remarkably fond of sugar, and purloined it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comfits has proved the death of most of them; and we may not be much in error in attributing her disease to the same cause As before stated, she was quite young, and perhaps required a mother's kindness and care to nurse her Her features were disgustingly like the human, and this likeness was rather increased, when death had laid its icy hands upon her poor body. Our time has never allowed us to say half what we desired on this subject, and works on Natural History being out of our reach, we have been rather timid in offering much.

Early strawberries.—The Boston Palladium informs, that strawberries, red, ripe and juicy, were on Thursday plucked in abundance, from vines growing in the open air, in the garden of Dr. Williams, at Cambridge port.

Claims on France.—We learn by letters from Paris of a recent date, that there is reason to believe the Commission appointed by the King of the French to examine into American claims on France, will report favorably to their allowance; and that an early treaty arrangement for their liquidation may be with some confidence anticipated, should the present ministry continue in office.—*Boston Pat.*

The utmost, we fear, to be expected from the report of the Commission is, that a lumping sum, far below the full amount of what is due, will be offered to this government. Justice and Good Faith cannot be satisfied with such an arrangement.

A double Knave.—A Florentine notary, who had little employment, bethought himself of the following expedient for raising money. Having called on a young man whose father was lately dead, he asked him whether he had received payment of a certain sum which his father had lent to another person who had also died shortly before. The son told him he had not found any such debt among his father's papers. "I drew the obligation with my own hands," said the notary, "and have it in my possession; you have only to make me a reasonable allowance for it." The young man purchased the forged deed, and cited the son of the alleged debtor. The defendant maintained that it appeared by his father's books that he had never borrowed a farthing; and immediately called on the notaty to tax him with the forgery. "Young man," said the notary, "you were not born when this sum was borrowed, but your father paid it back at the end of six months, and I am in possession of the discharge; you have nothing to do but to make me a reasonable allowance for it." The young man did so, and thus the notary cheated both plaintiff and defendant.

A Prosing Orator.—David Hartley, who had been employed as a negociator of the treaty of America, was remarkable for the length and dullness of his speeches. One day, when Burke was prepared to take an important part in the debate, he saw to his infinite vexation, the House melting down, under Hartley's influence, from an immense assemblage into a number scarcely sufficient to authorise the Speaker's keeping the chair. In the course of this heavy harangue, Hartley had occasion to desire that some clause in the riot act should be read at the table. Burke could restrain himself no longer. "The riot act," said he, starting from his seat, "my honorable friend desires the riot act to be read! What would he have? Does he not see that the mob has dispersed already?"

It was this interminable talker against time, that Jenkinson, the first Lord Liverpool, told the amusing story—that seeing Hartley rise to speak, he left the House to breathe a little fresh air. A fine June evening tempted him on. It was no more than five o'clock. He went home, mounted his horse, and rode to his villa about three miles from town, and he dined, rambled about the grounds, and then returned at an easy pace to London. But the hour was nine o'clock, and conceiving that division must be nigh, he sent a note to inquire what had been done. He was told nobody had spoken but Mr. Hartley, and that he was speaking still:" the note, however, contained the cheering conjecture, "that he might be expected to close soon." Even that conjecture was disappointed; for, when Jenkinson at last went down to Westminster, he found Hartley on his legs, in the same position in which he had left him half a day before, pouring out the same sleepy wisdom, and surrounded by a slumbering House. The story does not tell by what means this inveterate haranguer was ever induced to conclude. But he had by that time been speaking five hours.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 30, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with flats Clarendon, Messenger, and Eliza Neill in tow, with full loads of Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, &c. for J. C. Fenn, P. Dailey, E. Stedman, K. T. Morgan, J. Kyle, Horton & Hutton, A. Kimball, H. W. Ayer, Dr. Dickson, G. W. McDonald, J. McArn, H. L. Jones, G. Hurlbutt, D. Anderson, W. McIntyre, J. Eccles, and C. T. Haigh, Fayetteville. J. Small, Pittsborough. J. Murphey, Salisbury. J Dockery, Montgomery County. J. Hadley, Chatham County.

DEPARTED, March 30, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with flat Duncan Thompson, for Wilmington, with 382 Bales Cotton, 159 Bbls. Flour, &c. by T. Fuller & Co., A. Campbell, O. P. Stark, J. Huske, and J. Munn.

Also, on the 2d April, Steam Boat Co's flat Messenger, for Wilmington, with 152 Bbls. Flour, 61 Bales Cotton, &c. by I. Blake, Jr., M. McGary, and C. P. Mallett.

Also, on the 3d, Steam Boat Co's flat Clarendon, for Wilmington, with 270 Bales Cotton, 7 Hhds. Tobacco, &c. by D. A. Ray, J. C. Fenn, Horton & Hutton, C. T. Haigh, and W. Whitehead.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 30, Brigs Enterprise from New York, Counsellor from Trinidad, Mentor from New York, Crusader from Martinique. Schooners Columbia from New York, Caroline from Guadaloupe, Richard and Nancy from Marie Galante, Undime from Mayagues, Virginius from New York, Butler from Porto Rico, Sea Flower from do., Caroline from Jamaica.

CLEARED, Schooners Herald for New Bedford, Caroline for Boston.

☞ The young Ladies attached to the Union Benevolent Society, have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that their Fair will be held in the Masonic Hall on the evening of Friday the 8th inst. to commence at 7 o'clock. At which time and place all persons, feeling an interest for the advancement of charitable institutions, are solicited to attend.

April 5th, 1831.

☞ The 4th Anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School Society of this place, Auxiliary, &c., will be held at the Methodist Church, THIS EVENING, the 6th April, at half past 3 o'clock—When an Examination of the Scholars will take place—the Report of the Managers be read—and an Address delivered. All persons friendly to the Sunday School cause are invited to attend.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,		lb.	2½	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf		gallon	1 40	2 75
Apple		do	40	45
Peach		do	45	50
Bacon		lb	6	7
Beeswax		do	18	20
Butter		do	15	20
Bagging		yard	13	15
Coffee, Prime Green		lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.		do	10	11
Candles, Mould		do	14	
Cotton		100lbs	7 25	8 50
Corn		bushel	80	85
Copperas		100lbs	4	4 50
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough		bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine		barrel		5 62
Fine		do		5 25
Fish, Herrings (none		do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,		do		4 50
Mullet,		do		4 25
Feathers		lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland		gallon	1 25	1 50
Country		do		50
Ginger		lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12		do	4 50	
Iron		100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal } Flotant }		lb	1 75	
		do		
Lime		cask	2	2 50
Lard		lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting		do	27	30
Sole		do	25	27
Bridle		side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar		lb	5	8
Logwood		100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses		gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted		lb	6	6 50
Wrought		do	18	20
Shingles		1000	1 50	12
Oats,		bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's		barrel	16	18
Linseed		gallon	75	80
Pork		barrel		10
Pepper		lb	18	
Plaster, Paris		ton	7 50	
Powder, Duponi's		Keg	7	
Others		do	7	
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown		do	2	2 40
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica		gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island		do	70	80
New England		do	45	50
Rice		100 lb	3	4
Rags		lb	2½	3
Shot		Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime		100 lb	9	10
Common		do	8	8 25
Loaf and Lump		lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool		bushel	60	65
Turks Island, } St. Ubes, &c. }		do	70	
Salts, Epsom		lb	10	15
Glauber		do	5	
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	19
German		do	14	17
Salt-petre		do	12	18
Tallow		do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson		do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf		100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured		do	5	20
Tin, ½ x		box	13	15
Wheat		bushel	95	1 5
Whiskey		gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe		do	1 50	1 75
Malaga		do	70	80

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, CHARLES, infant son of Wm. Weddill, Jun.

At Charlottesville, Va., on the 24th instant, of typhus fever, after a severe illness of 12 days, Major WILLIAM GHOLSON, generally known in consequence of his having formerly been an extensive Stage Proprietor. He was a high minded, honorable gentleman, proverbial for the amenity of his manners and his genuine hospitality. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his death.—*R. Reg.*

HENRY L. JONES

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. [22 tf]

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

Is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia a full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail

March 6, 1831. [22tf

20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 5, 1831. [22tf.]

Fayetteville
Literary, Scientific and Military
ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Semi-annual Examination of the Cadets at this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 23d of May next, and continue until the 1st of June. Parents and Guardians of the Cadets, are respectfully invited to attend, as also, literary and scientific gentlemen generally, throughout the State.

Mr. R. would also improve the present opportunity to inform the public, that his engagement with Mr. Tripp having expired, he has secured for the Academy, *hereafter*, the services of a gentleman in the Classical Department, who is generally and *favourably* known to this community

T. B. RANSOM, *Sup't.*

Fayetteville, April 6, 1831 [22-tf.]

Claret Wine.

10 Cases superior Claret *WINE*, of the brand St. Julien, just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

April 4, 1831. [22-3w.]

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of *Horton, Hutton & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Horton & Hutton, who are duly authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W HUTTON,
A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1831. [22-3t.]

Lotteries to be drawn in April.

YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
No. 10, draws on Friday the 8th April.
Capital 12,500 Dollars.
TICKETS $4.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
No. 7, draws on the 9th April, (Saturday.)
Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
No. 7, draws on Tuesday, the 12th of April.
Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,
No. 5, draws on Thursday, the 14th April.—54 Number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.
Capital Prize 15,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
Eleventh Class, draws on the 15th of April.
Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lotteries, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. Cash ready for all Prizes soon as drawn. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1831.

ACADEMY.

MR. TRIPP

HAS the satisfaction to announce that in connexion with Captain Ransom of the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy will terminate on the last day of April next, and on the Monday following, being the 2d day of May, he will recommence his School, to be conducted, as formerly, under the regulations established by the School Committee of the Town. The plan of education will always be in conformity to the wishes of the parent or guardian, either in reference to, for admission into any class in our institution, for the study of the learned professions, or for any occupation that may be desired.

The rates of tuition are; for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $3. The same with Arithmetic, $5 50. English Grammar and Geography, $5. Commencement of Latin Language and Algebra, $6 Latin and Greek Languages, Roman Antiquities, Grecian Antiquities, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Projections, the use of Globes, Dialling, Chemistry, Botany, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. $8 per quarter, with a tax of 25 cents on each individual, to defray the expenses of water, firewood, &c While all diligence will be exerted to facilitate the pupil's progress, no one will be advanced faster than his attainments will justify.

Fayetteville, March 29, [21-12t.]

POETRY.

THE ROSE OF MAY.

I said the flower would bloom no more,
That wither'd yesterday;
That morning dews would ne'er restore
My lovely rose of May.
The future was too cold a thing
In my sweet dream to be:
The present rose, the present Spring,
Are all of life to me.

I do remember well my grief,
When died my flower—and then
My joy, when time brought, leaf by leaf,
As sweet a flower again.
And then I said, "Farewell, despair,
Thou art no guest for me;
Whate'er I lose of bright or fair,
I hope again to see."

Alas! I've often wept since then,
And death has robb'd my bowers;
But even amidst the griefs of men,
I've comfort found in flowers.
For, if the bloom of love be brief,
And if fame's crown be riven,
I would not mourn life's fading leaf,
But look for Spring in Heaven.

Rocky Point for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres, the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE.

March 30. ‖21-4w.‖

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. ‖epistf.‖

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, vs. Bryan Boroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21-6w.‖

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife, vs. Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21-6w.‖

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL, with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends among consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Soundeds,
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

PROSPECTUS.

THE PUBLICATION OF

The North Carolina Journal,

(Pro Patria et Legibus,)

IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY

THOS. L. HYBART & WILLIAM F. STRANGE.

IT is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description, including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are separable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto, been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS.

The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or *Four Dollars* at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *Fifty cents* a square, for the first and *Twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundaries,) 6 months credit, or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpariel,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hagar & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	$230	Imperial, No. 1,	$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d 1831. §19 3w§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖98tf.‖

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27 1830. §99tf§

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon.

E. J. HALE.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with most care, expressly for this market, and for cash, which enables him to sell much than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinets
Merselles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a green
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and
Do do do do
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured
Do do do do do
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies
Elegantines and Palmarines, do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assort
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do
Do do book, mull and Jaconet
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calico very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment. The Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

New Grocery Store

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, &

All of which will be sold at very low prices for cash or country produce.

HENRY HO

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries published by the American Sunday School Union for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

April 14, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M. DOBBIN

June 24, 1830. 81*tf*

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES; quire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. 14tf.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.